

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE YEAR

Barry O'Neil and the Lubin

Company present

"The Wolf"

SPECIAL 6 PARTS

Feature Picture

Scenes and Plot supposed to be laid in Canada but made at CHIMNEY ROCK last winter
JUST RELEASED Thrilling Exciting Extraordinary

Featuring Ethel Clayton and an All-Star Cast. Assisted in the making by many of the Chimney Rock native population
"THE WOLF" The New Sensation made near Hendersonville. You will Recognize the Scenery

"THE REX" HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20

Open 10:30 a. m.

"The Erson" Orchestra will play special French Canadian music

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED.

Reduction the Result of Long Fight Against Discriminatory Rates.

Raleigh, Aug. 12.—An average reduction of about eighteen per cent from the intrastate freight rates now in force in this state is what the special intrastate freight rate commission declares for in its final report submitted to Governor Craig and made public by him today. This is compared with an average reduction of about thirty-three per cent that was provided in the Justice act from the rates now in force.

Along with the report and as a part of its detailed schedule of the rates that the commission decides to be fair and constitutes the eighteen per cent reduction from the present rates. It gives the rates by classes and is to be promulgated by the corporation commission as soon as certified to that commission by the governor. The rates become effective after sixty days if the railroad companies decide not to further resist reductions from the present rates.

The special commission made the principal cuts on the long hauls through the state on a basis of lesser operating expenses. The changes in the rates are based on the present main line rates of the Southern Railroad company and the special commission specifies that there shall be no longer the application of the extra 25 per cent charges on freight originating on the mountain divisions of the Southern that have been in force for a number of years and have given rise to much litigation during the past year or two, involving shippers throughout Piedmont as well as Western North Carolina.

Governor's Statement

Governor Craig gave out a statement relative to the report in which he says: "The report of the commission is the result of diligent, patient and exhaustive work.

"The committee, appointed by me, is composed of three of the leading men of North Carolina. They have no superiors. The ability and character of each of the commissioners commands the highest respect and absolute confidence of all. I believe that the people of the state with practical unanimity will accept the judgment rendered by the commission as a reasonable solution and settlement of a difficult question that has for many years vexed the people of North Carolina. Those who differ with the commission will readily concede that the report has been made in the spirit of justice and of the best service to the people.

"The schedule adopted will make a substantial reduction in intrastate freight rates. It does not make as much as was made by the Justice bill but it does give relief in those places where the relief is most needed. It gives relief to the lumbermen of North Carolina as well as to farmers and men engaged in other industries. It will enable the eastern part of the state to trade with the western part of the state. In fact it changes the situation that has heretofore existed and enables our people to trade with each other for their mutual welfare. It will operate, in my opinion, to the tremendous advantage of all the people of the state. Our industries will feel the effect of it and will manifest itself in the development of enterprise."

The Justice freight rate bill was passed by the general assembly of the state at its last meeting, following a long campaign for more equitable rates in which Governor Craig took an active part, pledging himself to use his best efforts in behalf of the movement looking to the reduction of the freight

tariffs now in force. When the bill was passed, an amendment was offered providing for the appointment of the commission by the chief executive to hear the complaints of the railroads should they decide to fight the proposed reductions. The different lines immediately filed notice that they would resist the rates and Governor Craig named as the commissioners Judge M. H. Justice, of the Superior court of North Carolina; A. A. Thompson, a prominent cotton mill man of Raleigh; Dr. W. L. Poteat, president of Wake Forest college, of Wake Forest.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS MET AT HORSE SHOE THURSDAY.

The Confederate veterans of Henderson county, joined by a number from Buncombe and Transylvania counties, met at Horse Shoe last Thursday.

Interesting speeches were made, a bountiful dinner was served and the gathering was one of the largest ever known at that place. Veterans and their friends were there from all parts of the county.

The meeting was called to order by Commander A. Cannon, Rev. Tom Jamison leading in prayer.

Commander Cannon introduced, the Hon. R. R. Williams, who delivered the principal address, it being one to please all who heard him. The Rev. Jamison was called on for a talk, to which he responded, after which adjournment was taken for dinner.

Col. S. V. Pickens cheered the old soldiers with some war stories.

The following officers were elected: Commander, J. P. Johnson. W. G. Gullick, re-elected adjutant.

LAUREL PARK NOTES. (By Dr. Jno. E. Ennis.)

Community life in Laurel park is very pleasant. There seems a perfect unity of ideas in the minds of the citizens, and to promote these all are working zealously and actively. Our plan is to assist in making Hendersonville the greatest tourist resort in the south, Laurel park the most beautiful residential place in our state. To this end, our pleasure club, composed of residents and property owners are meeting all excursions from other places, and showing them every social attention. Our ladies are beautifying the springs with plants of many kinds and arranging a garden of native flowers that will make the park widely known. Our community consists entirely of a cultured, moral class; hence no crimes have ever been committed. Life and values are absolutely safe without any protection. Another feature that will please the intelligent, humane people of our land is the fact that no shooting of birds or squirrels is permitted.

Every deed given purchasers of property provides that no business can be carried on objectionable to the community. Here is one large tract of land rapidly settling up in which no saloon or vicious resort can ever obtain entrance.

Sales of lots occur daily, showing that tourists understand the desirability of a home in this favored section. Miss Jennie Means, Miss Elizabeth Means, of Illinois, and Mrs. S. H. Saunders of Florence, S. C., have purchased building sites within the past few days.

Over three hundred volumes of the best standard works have been presented to our library and soon a building will be erected to hold them. The ground given us for the building by W. A. Smith, is in close proximity to the tennis and croquet ground. It will be easily reached by the trolley. The principle daily papers of both North and South will be in reach of the tourist without any charge.

Chattel mortgages, mortgage deeds, deeds in trust and other legal blanks for sale at Democrat office.

BAT CAVE RUMBLINGS.

If apologies were in order for the absence of our weekly letter, the writer feels that he would have a most satisfactory excuse owing to the pressure brought about through the strenuous social activities which have characterized the summer's pleasures in this famous Hickory Nut Gap of which Bat Cave is the centre.

To try and enumerate all of the parties, teas and dances would in itself prove almost a Herculean task, for Bat Cave has not every day had its outing party visiting the caves, Chimney Rock, Rumbling Bald or Pisgah. In the afternoon it has been no uncommon sight to see the main boulevard thronged with people from every section, the young ladies gowned in the season's latest fashions, while the bathing places along the Rocky Broad cause the Gap to take on something like the air of the sea coast.

The Esmeralda Inn tendered a lovely dance to its guests and friends on last Wednesday evening. A delightful lecture on the art of phrenology was given by Dr. Singleton and his readings were very enjoyable.

Another delightful dance was one tendered at Rockwood, where all of the young people enjoyed the opening dance at this delightful hostelry.

The Bat Cave Inn were hosts to a very pleasant dancing party on Saturday and her large family of pleasant young people were invited. Mrs. Mabry and her large family of pleasant girls who are spending the summer months here from Daytona, Fla., make it very pleasant for us along with the other guests.

Mr. W. S. Freeman and Capt. Rasser visited Hendersonville last Monday on some very important business.

Edney's Inn has its guests this season as usual, and is a very nice congenial party.

WILL CENSOR TELEGRAPH LINES.

Washington, Aug. 13.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan today discussed at length a plan to apply at all cable offices in the United States the same censorship which recently had been placed on wireless stations to prevent neutral territory from being used as a base for the transmission of military or naval information to belligerent European countries.

At the conclusion of the conference it became known that the president and Mr. Bryan virtually agreed that an impartial enforcement of neutrality would require censoring of cables as well as wireless.

A new phase was called to their attention, however, which has delayed final decision until tomorrow's cabinet meeting.

This is the case with which Great Britain could evade the censorship by having her messages sent over the Canadian border for transmission through Canadian cables.

U. S. TO FLOAT WAR BONDS?

Washington, Aug. 13.—President Wilson was confronted today with the problem of whether American bankers shall be permitted to float loans in the United States for any of the countries engaged in the European war.

Though the president has not reached a final decision, he is strongly opposed to the idea. The question arose through the desire of J. P. Morgan and company to float a loan of several hundred million dollars for the French government. Inquiry was made of the state department by the Morgan firm as to whether the flotation of such a loan would be regarded as a violation of neutrality. Secretary Bryan discussed the subject with the president, who is studying it carefully before returning a final answer.

UPKEEP OF THE HIGHWAY.

Upkeep of Hickory Nut Gap Highway by the Residents.

To maintain the Hickory Nut Gap road between Chimney Rock and Fairview in such condition that all automobile tourists in this section will go out of their way to travel over it, the citizens of Henderson and Buncombe counties living along the route of the road have adopted a novel plan, and one that promises to be successful," says the Asheville Citizen.

"A stock company is being formed by the association in charge of raising funds to assist in the construction of the road. The shares in this company are to be sold at a nominal sum and every man, woman and child who desires to purchase stock will be sold any amount he or she may desire to possess. No money dividends will be paid on the stock but all purchasers will make their investments purely out of a patriotic feeling that they are aiding the best interests of the community.

"The money raised by this means is to be used to employ a road foreman for every four miles of the highway to inspect the road daily and to make immediate repairs where they are needed. He is to keep the road from all loose rocks, see that the drains are kept clear at all times and to look after the breaks that occur in the road surface. By this means the road will be kept in the best possible condition and the tourist will find no bad places and obstructions on his way through this section, regarded as one of the most beautiful in western North Carolina.

"Great interest has been shown in the stock company and several subscriptions are reported to have been made already. It is reported that all of the stockholders will receive excellent dividends in a short time from the added amount of money brought into this section by the tourists.

"The worst part of the road up to the gap from the Henderson County side has been completed and automobiles find no trouble in making the trip over that section. The Buncombe County side of the road will be graded on or before the fifteenth of August, according to the announcement made by the contractor in charge of the work. When this is done an excellent highway will be open between Asheville and Charlotte and tourists will find it a pleasure to make the trip where it was formerly an impossibility under certain conditions and difficult at all times."

PLANT WINTER-GROWING CROPS.

Best Season for Mountain Farmers is From Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.

Every farmer in the state should be interested in getting planted a large acreage of winter crops, such as rye, clovers, vetches, grasses, etc. These crops are needed to hold the soil together, to prevent washing and leaching, to furnish grazing and forage, to gather nitrogen from the air and to turn under to improve the soil.

Specific directions for planting cannot be given that will suit all conditions of soil and weather, but some general suggestions may prove beneficial to farmers who desire to get the best results possible for money and time spent for seed and in getting ready to plant.

Next in importance to good seed, is a good seed-bed. The land should be broken not less than eight inches deep from two to six weeks before time to plant so that it will have time to settle. Shallow plowing does not let enough water into the soil. If breaking is done immediately before planting and no rain falls the soil should be rolled (when dry enough) to make it firm, but should be well tilled and harrowed to make the top soil loose and fine. The matter may

be summed up by saying that a good seed bed requires deep breaking, setting, thorough harrowing and motture. The farmer who neglects these things will generally fail to procure a stand. By all means watch soil conditions, and, if possible, plant when there is moisture present.

Many fields will need lime, especially if any legume is to be planted there. Determine this in time and apply lime before planting, if it is needed. All legumes will need inoculation to furnish beneficial bacteria, unless the soil already contains the germs. Inoculation may be had by spreading soil from fields where the special crop has grown and been found to contain the germs. The State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, is now prepared to furnish inoculating material at fifty cents per acre. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will furnish it free. It can be had from there through the Demonstration agents. In getting it from either department, the order should be sent in three or four weeks before time to use the material.

The best time to plant winter grasses and clover in this state varies very much on account of our varying altitude. In a general way we would say that the best thirty days for planting are about as follows: In the mountains from August 15 to September 15; in the central part of the state from August 25 to September 25; in the Coastal Plains from September 5 to October 5; along the tide-water region from September 15 to October 15. Remember that these crops should be planted early enough to get a good hold in the soil by winter, and yet late enough so that they will not be killed by the hot sun of late summer. This requires good judgment on the part of the farmer.—State Farm Bulletin.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

By Tomato Clubs Girls on Farm Have Proven Helpful Instead of Burdensome; Making Money. (The Carolina Farmer.)

Hon. W. A. Graham, the Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina, is fond of saying that before the war the arrival of a girl baby in the home was looked upon as a calamity or, at least, a misfortune, whereas now, with the dawn of a new era in farm life, the girl is to be looked upon as productive of as much pleasure and profit as the boy. We do not propose to place the blame on any one's shoulders but the fact remains that the financial condition of the average farmer's daughter has been, and is today, anything but gratifying. She must needs spend money, and that in comparatively liberal amounts, when her needs are compared with those of her brother. But the brother has a source of income while the sister has been persistently denied this privilege.

The brother could raise a colt, a calf, or a pig; grow an acre of corn, tobacco, or peanuts with which to get a part of his "pin money" but the sister has had absolutely no resources from which to supply even a part of her necessary funds. She could not plow, chop, mow or do any other such manual labor as was suitable to her because she was not sufficiently strong physically, and, in case an occasional girl had developed unusual physical strength, her father and brothers were ashamed to let her go to the fields with them. This, however, was set down to their credit, but they were not ashamed to limit the amount of cash given her and thus to curtail her expenses to fit standards set arbitrarily, perhaps, by themselves.

The boy who gets \$25 to \$50.00 for his prize acre of corn or cotton is not likely to spend the whole of it for fire crackers at Christmas time because he knows by experience the value of a dollar. But the girl has no such chance to learn by experience and with her it is "come easy, go easy" and who can blame her for acting

thus under artificial conditions imposed upon her in the home? It is universally conceded that the sister is more alert, mentally, than the brother and if he can learn, by experience, the value of money why should not the sister be given a chance to become equally well trained in the handling of finance? The farmers daughter does not know the value of a dollar simply because she has been, in the past, practically in bondage to her father and brothers in the home. Give her a chance to earn something for herself with her own hands and her own brain in the farm home, and "bargain days" will be converted into "old horse sales" in a twinkling.

Up to the present time the only avenue of escape from this financial distress, aside from matrimony, has been through the cotton mill and the "ten cent" store; and in these situations wages have been so distressingly low that a girl of spirit could scarcely dress decently and pay her board bill. But a new day is dawning for the North Carolina farmer's daughter. A few years back the idea of developing the girl's tomato club was conceived and put into operation. No one seemed to see much in it at first but it needed only a leader to make it of state wide economic importance, and when the magic of Mrs. Chas. McKimmon's genius touched the movement it spread throughout the State like a conflagration. From almost nothing when Mrs. McKimmon took charge of it, the work has spread till now it includes more than thirty counties with about 1500 club girls with whom are working, as directors, about ninety club girl agents, pushing the work and perfecting methods of a great future development of what will surely become the leading woman's business organization of the State.

The fundamental requirements of clubs are very simple. Indeed, in the simplicity of the movement lies its strength. The girls of a neighborhood are organized into a club by the local agent. The girls then proceed to plant and grow an acre, or such a matter, of tomatoes and to can them after the most approved methods. Minute instructions concerning sterilization, etc., are given by the local agent who insist on having the work thoroughly well done. After the home is supplied with canned tomatoes, the surplus is sold to the local market and the net proceeds placed in the pockets of the girl who does the work. As soon as the home and local market are supplied, the girls get in touch with Mrs. McKimmon who, in turn, is in touch with the larger markets and the clubs thus get an outlet to the foreign markets for any surplus product.

Will the daughters of the farmer be able to compete with the numberless commercial canneries? When you understand that every club girl's honesty is represented by a can full of tomatoes—not half tomatoes and half water; that her ambition to excel is nourished by absolutely sound and scrupulously clean fruit, prepared and put up by her own hands, the question of successful competition will not even suggest itself. By this movement the farmer's daughter is to be liberated from a financial bondage from which the city girl has no way of escape.

MR. MAXWELL COMING BACK.

A. L. Maxwell, formerly of Boylston, but who moved to Welford, S. C., about a year ago, when in the city last week informed the Democrat that he would sell out his interests in South Carolina and return to Boylston about the first of the year.